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DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF:(1987-91) $189 988 000
(CPR/91/524) - Legislative Drafting to Support Economic Reform

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	22 January 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Bureau of Legislative Affairs (BLA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 140 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$2 140 000

Project background

Since 1979 China has adopted an "open door" policy in order to attract foreign investment, managerial skills and "know how". It has largely de-collectivized agriculture and permitted market forces increasingly to guide investment decisions. These changes required reform of China's administrative and legal systems. In order to tailor the legal order to a more market-oriented economy, the Government adopted a number of laws and regulations appropriate to the new economic situation. It supported efforts to upgrade legal expertise in specialized areas, both by providing opportunities for advanced study and by providing inputs from foreign experts. The State Council (China's Cabinet) has set out ambitious plans in the Eighth Five-Year Plan calling for a wide range of new legislative initiatives. But despite the imposing demands for legislation China possesses a relatively inadequate law-making capacity in a country where the institutions and practice of legislative drafting remain inextricably intertwined with policy-making.

What in China is called "legislative drafting" includes, many functions that other countries do not include under that title such as policy-making, programme design, research and the "wordpushing" functions of actual drafting. The drafters of China's laws have an insufficient knowledge of legislative theory and methodology, as well as of comparative law; they lack basic research and training in legislative language and techniques; use outmoded handwritten drafts; and are faced with an inadequate method of organizing and indexing China's existing legal corpus. To develop the drafting capacity of the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and several Department of Legislative Affairs of certain key ministries and commissions, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

[1] **This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.**

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Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) produce urgently needed bills and regulations in 22 major areas connected with economic reform, (b) computerize the corpus of Chinese law, (c) train a considerable number of legislative drafters significantly increasing their capacity, revised BLA procedures and rules to facilitate the drafting of quality legislation; and (d) produce manuals and textbooks on drafting techniques and methodologies.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) complete drafts of 22 priority bills and regulations in areas such as planning, banking, enterprise and company regulation, fair competition, commodities trading, budget, investments, consumer protection, agriculture, environment, mining, administrative regulations, foreign trade, education and rule for drafting and reviewing laws; (b) strengthen capabilities in drafting of laws and regulations; and (c) computerize drafting procedures and develop a computerized data base in a documentation center at the BLA for accessing Chinese and foreign law.

Project activities will include: (a) support from external consultants and Chinese experts to each of the working groups formed to draft the various laws; (b) enabling experts to review and critique the draft laws; (c) ensuring special protection for women, the poor and the environment by requiring that a Memorandum of Law (to accompany each draft law) consider the impact of the proposed laws on special areas of UNDP concern, as well as ensuring the participation in lawmaking of the especially vulnerable; (d) addressing such issues as open public hearings publications, and published reports; (e) requesting comments especially from women's organizations and women in general; (f) conducting intensive in-house training, workshops and overseas training in foreign law and practices; (g) strengthening overall understanding and specific skills; (h) training 40 trainers; and (i) establishing panel of external advisors.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 15 work-months for two CTA consultants; 22.2 work-months of external consultants to train the BLA staff and develop curricula in Legislative Theory and Methodology in relation to comparative law in areas of the 22 priority bills and regulations; 40 four month overseas fellowships; study tours (two to three weeks) for drafters and trainers; two internships; one part-time administrative assistant; funding for evaluations/reviews at mid-term at the end of the project; computer equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	552 500
Training	1 177 500
Equipment	400 000
Miscellaneous	10 000
Total	2 140 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT
(INT/91/036) - Macroeconomic Management under Transition and Adjustment

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	29 January 1992
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	IMF
Implementing agencies:	Ministries/Departments of Finance and Planning and Central Banks in Selected Developing Countries
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$722 000
Source of funds:	IPF

Project background

Many countries in the world are facing deep economic crises as they endeavour to transform themselves from centrally-managed to market-oriented macroeconomic systems. The impetus for market-oriented reforms is the expectation that they will eventually lead to sustained growth over the longer-term. The process of adjustment to market-oriented economic management often proves difficult and costly in the short term as scarce resources are reallocated in response to relative price signals that better reflect forces of supply and demand. Although many transition economies are receiving considerable amounts of external technical assistance on various aspects of the transition process, including that which is being provided by UNDP, little concerted attention has been given by the international community to imparting knowledge about day-to-day macroeconomic skills required at the operational or policy levels.

The International Monetary Fund approached UNDP with a view to securing support from inter-country funds for a programme of training for senior managers of economies in transition to acquire the necessary skills mentioned above. UNDP decided to collaborate with the IMF in conducting such a training programme, the content of which should reflect UNDP as well as IMF "corporate objectives." The desirability of continuing and expanding this effort would be determined only after a thorough review of the situation in 1993.

Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to reach a significant number of senior policy-makers and managers from certain transition economies.

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Project activities will include the conducting of a series of interregional, regional and sub-regional seminars dealing with the practical aspects of such topics as macroeconomic accounts, balance of payments analysis and forecasting, domestic debt management and financial reform.

Inputs

UNDP together with other potential donors, such as the Government of Japan will provide travel and per diem costs for all developing country participants in the training courses; costs associated with the recruitment of resource persons to be selected by the IMF in consultation with UNDP; and certain local costs to be incurred by the country hosting the training event.

The IMF will contribute staff time and travel at its own expense.

Financial data

Group training	620 000
Consultants (Resource Persons)	102 000
Total	722 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT
(INT/92/201) - Environment Management Training (Phase I)

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	22 January 1992
Expected duration:	6 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$602 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	$602 000

Project background

While it is understood that environment must become an integral part of development, there are no easy formulas as to how to do so. Development practitioners are lacking., in some cases. the knowledge, and in many more cases, the tools. The Handbook and Guidelines for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (EMGs) are meant to assist in this process. However, this will be difficult without the appropriate individuals engaged in the development process having a thorough understanding of the concepts and tools listed therein. UNDP needs to lay the groundwork for transferring this knowledge.

The EMGs were developed between 1989-1991 through intensive consultations with other United Nations agencies, various nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and several UNDP field offices including six who tested the guidelines at various stages. The three-part EMGs enable development practitioners to incorporate the principles of environmental management and sustainable, equitable and participatory development process.

During the testing workshops, a discussion on the future training programme was held to solicit views from those being exposed to the guidelines for the first time. The overwhelming consensus was that a training programme should be organized at the country level in order to reach all those who would need to work with the EMGs, and to make the course as country-specific as possible.

Description of project

Phase I of the project will lay the foundation for developing an extensive guidelines training programme. At the end of this phase, UNDP will be ready to initiate training courses in at least 20 developing countries. Through experience-oriented national seminars and subregional workshops the guidelines will be further introduced and explained to all development practitioners working with UNDP including, inter alia, government counterparts, representative NGOs and United Nations agency personnel.

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In order to create capacity in sustainable development the training programme needs to be prepared. During this phase project activities will include: (a) developing training materials including a trainer's manual, training notebooks and audiovisual aides; (b) making EMGs and all training materials accessible and user-friendly; (c) translating these materials into at least two United Nations languages and producing them in user-friendly formats; (d) identifying trainers from each of the regions to conduct the training courses; (e) conducting training of trainers to ensure that the guidelines will be interpreted similarly and that the trainers fully grasp the topics covered; (f) enabling the trainers to develop workshop modules and set generic materials which can be adapted to local conditions; (g) establishing and preparing the workshop schedule and locations; and (h) conducting three pilot training workshops.

Inputs

UNDP will provide assistance in financing the completion of the guidelines in at least three official languages, production of training and audiovisual materials, and organizing the training courses; a lead trainer to work on the preparation of the materials, a training co-ordinator to deal with the organizational logistics; a cadre of trainers from the field offices in order that each workshop can be staffed by two trainers, trainer's course held in New York led by the original authors of the guidelines, the UNDP training office and the lead trainer; and one trail workshop held at headquarters and two in the field.

Financial data

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Personnel	238 700
Training	300 500
Miscellaneous	62 800
Total	602 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A GLOBAL PROJECT
(GLO/91/013) - Ecologically Sustainable Cassava Plant Protection in South America and Africa: An Environmentally Sound Approach (IITA-CIAT)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	29 January 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$10 084 000
Source of funds:	Global IPF

Project background

Brazil is the world's largest cassava producer and 58 percent of this production (at 14.5 million tons) is concentrated in Northeastern Brazil. Most cassava in this region is grown by tenant farmers who cultivate plots of less than one hectare with infertile soul and limited rainfall. Africa accounts for 40 percent of the world's total cassava production; and one third (17 million tons) comes from West Africa. Cassava which is the most important source of carbohydrates for at least 75 million Africans is grown by small-scale farmers (mostly women) on plots of less than 0.5 hectare. Its production rarely exceeds eight tons per hectare.

Cassava demand in Africa and Northeast Brazil is increasing, and the resulting intensification of production (including using synthetic pesticides) will result in environmental degradation unless steps are taken immediately to increase production in an environmentally sound manner. Cassava pests, including arthropods, pathogens and weeds, can reduce cassava production by an estimated 50 percent.

IITA and CIAT have worked together over the last decade to develop sustainable and cassava protection technologies for Africa and South America. This Latin America-Africa bridge will provide access to natural enemies, resistant germplasm, and production expertise for national programmes interested in developing and implementing appropriate cassava protection technologies.

Description of project

This project will be carried out in Africa by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in collaboration with national programmes in Ghana, Benin, Nigeria and Cameroon, and in South America by the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical in Collaboration with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Enterprise (EMBRAPA) in Northeast Brazil.

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The project will develop, test and implement sustainable cassava protection technology for the most important cassava insect pests found in Northeast Brazil and in the African countries. It will feature collaboration with national plant protection staff, extension workers and farmers from Brazil, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria and Cameroon. In order to increase the probability of technology adoption, extension workers and farmers will be trained in the principles and practices of sustainable cassava protection. In a special effort to enhance the contribution of African women in agriculture, IITA will select African women from each participating country for M.Sc. (or equivalent) training.

In support of the above-mentioned objectives, methods will be developed for decentralized mass rearing and field release of biological control agents. Other research will be concerned with strain selection of cassava green mite, fungal pathogens, root rot etiology, impact of biological control agents on non-target organisms, screening technology components for undesirable environmental effects, and development of strategic and tactical models. Support activities for the project will include mass production of natural enemies for use in farm trials by national programmes, multiplication of planting material, shipments of natural enemies from South America to Africa via quarantine in the Netherlands, and shipments of natural enemies from CIAT to Brazil via quarantine at EMBRAPA/Centro Nacional de Pesquisa para Defesa da Agricultura (CNPDA), Jaguariuna, Sao Paolo, Brazil.

Inputs

UNDP will provide assistance in sustaining the protection of the cassava plant in South America and Africa through training, co-ordination, research and extension in the collaborating countries.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 472 000
Research	5 761 000
Training	1 551 000
Direct Cost*	300 000
Total	10 084 000

* The UNDP direct costs will be used in monitoring the progress of the collaborative effort and an end of project evaluation . In addition, it is anticipated that other countries, donors and institutions may wish to associate themselves with the project, or initiate parallel efforts, and informal consultations and workshops are anticipated.

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/92/203)- Environment and Development-NGOs: Phase One

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	22 January 1992	
Expected duration:	Six months	
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$206400	Source of funds: SPR
Third-party cost sharing:	To be determined	
Total UNDP budget:	$206400	

Project background

UNDP has actively promoted and supported contributions by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to processes and activities leading to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. In 1991, the NGO Division (now NGO Programme) implemented three projects to further NGOs' contributions to UNCED preparatory processes. They include: (1) (INT/90/709) National UNCED NGO Project under which 23 Field Offices were invited to award grants totalling $10,000 per country to support NGOs' contributions to UNCED preparatory processes at the national level; (2) (INT/91/718) UNCED Assistance to NGOs under which UNDP has made grants totalling $190,000 to support NGO participation in UNCED-related international meetings and NGO networking activities. (Organizations receiving assistance under this programme include the Centre for Environment and Development, the Centre for Our Common Future, Environment Liaison Centre International (ELCI), ENDA-TM, Fundacion El Taller, International Facilitating Committee for UNCED (IFC), the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS), Women USA Fund and WorldWIDE Network.); and (3) (INT/91/719) Assistance to the UNCED Secretariat under which UNDP commissioned a paper by IIED on NGO perspectives of poverty, environment and development based on the UNDP-NGO consultation and case studies. A revised version is being circulated among governments and NGOs and will be part of UNDP's environmental guidelines for Field Offices and operating units.

The relatively small investments made under these projects have assured strong participation by developing-country NGOs in official UNCED preparatory processes; strengthened communications and networking on UNCED issues among NGOs and between NGOs and other sectors; contributed to increased government understanding of the contributions being made to environment and development by NGOs, community groups, citizens groups and women's organizations; supported processes and activities that will lead to increased cooperation among NGOs and between governments, multilaterals and NGOs in the post-UNCED period; increased significantly UNDP's understanding of, and contacts with, environmental NGOs, especially within developing countries; and enhanced UNDP's credibility and acceptance among environmental NGOs, making it easier to plan and carry out other UNDP projects that address environmental problems, including the GEF Small-Grants Programme and Asia-Pacific 2000.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) assure developing-country NGO participation in official UNCED preparatory processes and in UNCED itself; (b) communicate experiences and products from NGOs' participation in country-level preparations to the Rio conference; (c) promote recognition of women's roles in and views on environment and development; (d) promote recognition of the roles played by indigenous peoples in preserving the environment and the presentation of indigenous peoples' views on environment and development issues; (e) promote collaboration

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between environment/development NGOs and other independent sectors, including the private sector; and (f) lay the groundwork for government collaboration with NGOs in carrying out national action plans; as well as Agenda 21 and relevant UNDP activities.

Project activities will include the establishment of: (1) **UNCED Developing-Country NGO Participation Fund** to assure participation by developing-country NGOs in the fourth UNCED Preparatory Committee meeting and in the Rio conference; (2) **UNCED NGO Leadership Grants** permitting 15 Field Offices that have participated most actively in the National UNCED NGO Project to select NGO leaders for travel grants to Rio; (3) **Articulation and Presentation of Women's Views on UNCED Issues** enabling participation by five developing-country women leaders in the fourth meeting of the Preparatory Committee; briefings and workshops by a women's center at Rio being organized by the Women's Environment and Development Organization jointly with FEMEA, a coalition of Brazilian women's organizations; (4) **"Hearings" on Women's Success Stories Relating to Environment and Development** convened by 10 UNDP Field Offices allowing community-based women who presented success stories at the Global Assembly for Women to communicate their experiences to government agencies, multilaterals, bilaterals and national NGOs and NGO networks; (5) **Indigenous Peoples Activities** giving support for an international colloquium on indigenous alternative practices of development being organized by the Intercultural Institute of Montreal in April-May, an activity focussing on indigenous people to be organized by UNDP at Rio; and(6) **Intersectoral Co-operation** enabling participation of eight developing-country NGOs in a meeting of high-level industry and philanthropy representatives to be held at at Pocantico Hills in March on the role of the private sector in the emerging global economic and environmental order; an intersectoral "summit" at Rio to plan intersectoral cooperation after UNCED.

Inputs

UNDP through the NGO Programme, and close consultation with the Environment and Natural Resources Management Group, will provide a subcontract to review requests from NGOs and approve, reject or modify these so that they meet the project's objectives; identify particular NGO networks, NGOs and NGO leaders to be involved in funded activities; and cooperate with the organizers of each funded activity and OPS to assure that UNDP's contributions are used effectively.

Financial data

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Subcontract	206400
Total	206400

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A GLOBAL PROJECT

(GLO/91/020) - A Global Musa Testing Programme
International Network for the Improvement of Bananas and Plantains (INIBAP)

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	29 January 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$4 810 000
Source of funds:	Global IPF

Project background

The production of cooking Bananas and Plantains (B&P) for local consumption in the tropics represents about 90 percent of the total production. Export bananas are the remaining 10 percent. The local banana and plantain consumption is generally grown by small-scale farmers. During the last two decades, two diseases, black sigatoka (B.S.) and fusarium wilt, have disrupted the B&P production throughout the tropical world. By the early 1980s, the B.S. had spread over most of Latin America, much of Africa and S.E. Asia and the Pacific. Fusarium wilt (a soil born fungus) is present in many locations in Latin America and the Caribbean, in East Africa and in Asia. Chemical control of black sigatoka requires frequent treatment and is generally unavailable to small-scale farmers. There is no chemical control for fusarium wilt. Thus, developing resistance varieties to the diseases will be of great value to small-scale farmers.

Genetic improvement of B&P has only recently been initiated; and this promising material has been produced at FHIA (Honduras), EMBRAPA (Brazil), and IITA. Because of the diversity in host-pathogen-ecology and in fruit quality preference, new varieties need to be evaluated over a wide range of global conditions and locations.

Description of project

The purpose of the project is to develop a global programme for development and evaluation of new germplasm (hybrids) in order that small-scale farmers can replace susceptible banana and plantain cultivars by resistant cultivars that meet local consumer preference. The project will also increase the capacity of national organizations to organize and to carry out appropriate research on local banana and plantain, and specifically strengthen local genetic improvement programmes.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF VIET NAM

(IPF: (1992-96) $92 774 000
(VIE/91/G31) - Conservation Training and Biodiversity Action Plan

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	15 January 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS in association with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN)
Government implementing agency:	State Committee for Sciences (SCS)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 000 000 Source of funds: Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Total UNDP budget:	$3 000 000

Project background

The forecasts of Vietnam contain a wealth of plant and animal species. Both flora and fauna show a high degree of local distinctiveness with many endemic forms. Many of these endemic species are fast disappearing as approximately 250,000 hectares of forests are cleared and degraded each year. The state of the environment of Vietnam remains critical after the cessation of nearly four decades of warfare. While the Government has made a good start in the conservation of biodiversity, two major constraints exist which have a profound impact on the successful protection and management of these areas - inadequate capacity to plan and manage, and shortage of funds to devote to biodiversity conservation activities. Therefore, the Government has designed an environmental strategy and a framework for action.

Recognizing the lack of trained personnel to identify and implement conservation projects, the Government has also prepared a five-year funding proposal with external assistance in order to develop a comprehensive conservation training programme.

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Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the capacity of the Vietnamese Government to implement programmes which protect areas of high biodiversity importance through a whole range of training activities for guards, rangers, are managers, technicians, scientists and senior government officials, through both, in country as well as overseas fellowships and study tours; and (b) build on existing plans and strategies (National Conservation Strategy, Tropical Forestry Action Plan, National Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development) to develop a specific Biodiversity Action Plan outlining a framework of costed actions necessary to preserve Vietnam's precious biodiversity, to reduce the loss of forest, and to safeguard water catchment areas and the ozone layer.

Project activities will include: (a) conducting a land survey and review of protected area designs; (b) reviewing the existing remote sensing map to establish priority areas for biodiversity conservation and "protected forest" areas; (c) drafting , reviewing and finalizing Biodiversity Action Plan; (a) improving existing training facilities and constructing new facilities in three National Parks; (e) conducting several in-country part protection courses (800 participants), park management courses (80 participants in total) and other special courses for community leaders, local officials etc.; (f) organizing and implementing overseas degree courses for a total of 15 professionals; and (g) organizing, implementing and following up on two study tours to national parts and protected areas in Southeast and South Asia for 30 mid-level Ministry of Forestry officials.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 96 work-months of consultant services and a total of 2,623 work-months of training in the form of fellowships, short courses, diploma courses, M.Sc. and Ph.D. courses, and in-service training; audio-visual and office equipment; and miscellaneous costs (all under sub-contracts with WWF and IUCN).

Financial data

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Subcontract	2 830 200
Executing Agency Management Cost	169 800
Total	3 000 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF SRI LANKA

IPF:(1987-91) $(1992-96) $56 300 000

(SRL/91/018) - Improving Customs Administration through Computerization

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	5 February 1992
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed Co-operating agency:	UNCTAD
Government implementing agency:	Department of Customs (Ministry of Finance)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 230 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 230 000

Project background

The IMF, during a mission to Sri Lanka in November 1990, recommended to the Government a reform of its Customs Department within the framework of the Government's restructuring of public administration. As customs revenue accounts for more than 45 per cent of Government revenue, streamlining of the revenue generation process and elimination of waste and fraud is vital to maximizing revenue.

Furthermore, under the liberalized trade policy of the Government, the scope for reducing tariff rates and providing tax holidays to encourage investment depends to a large extent on its ability to implement them without loss of revenue. Therefore, the Government requested UNDP assistance to assist in simplifying customs clearance procedures, through implementation of an Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA), a fully integrated computer system developed by UNCTAD designed to improve customs duty and tax collection, and to speed up customs operations. The above-mentioned project is part of an overall Government programme to improve the administration of tax collection which is being supported by IMF.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to maximise the revenue of the Customs Department and to increase its efficiency and effectiveness through the introduction of an Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA). The project is intended to introduce improved customs procedures including a computerised system for processing customs documentation to increase efficiency, speed-up the clearance of cargo, maximise revenue receipts and provide improved customs and trade information.

The expected outputs of the project are;(a) customs officials trained in automated customs techniques; (b) installation and configuration of the ASYCUDA software package; (c) introduction of rationalized and simplified customs procedures; (d) installation of the computerized system at the customs headquarters;(e) introduction of the new customs system at the Colombo seaport; and (f) preparation of an implementation plan for ASYCUDA manifest management at the Colombo airport.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 work-months for a customs expert, 14 work-months for an EDP

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expert, six work-months for a trade facilitator, three work-months for a statistician; ASYCUDA training for customs managers and officers and training of two customs officers abroad as programmers; and equipment including a project vehicle and computer equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	495 000
Training	255 000
Equipment	440 000
Miscellaneous	40 000
Total	1 230 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A GLOBAL PROJECT
(GLO/91/G31) - Emission of Global Warming Gases from Rice Fields, Methane

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	15 January 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$5 000 000
Source of funds:	Global IPF

Project background

There has been considerable conjecture regarding the sources of methane accumulating in the atmosphere at the rate of one percent per year. Based on available data, flooded rice is suspected of being a major contributor. Because of the international character of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), its recognized scientific capacity, its well established contacts with major rice producing countries, IRRI was identified as a logical candidate to obtain critical quantitative data on CH_4 production. Projected global population levels indicate that the demand for rice will increase by 65 percent over the next 30 years, from 460 million tons today to 760 million tons in the year 2020. Additional rice is most likely to be produced in existing cultivated flooded rice areas through the intensification of production. Thus, global methane emission from flooded rice agriculture is like to increase.

Recent atmospheric measurements indicate that concentrations of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) are increasing. Methane emission from flooded rice may be the source for approximately 26 percent of the global atmospheric methane. Other sources of methane include ruminants, natural gas, deforestation and landfills.

The development of higher yielding new plant types, intensification of irrigated rice area, substitution of organic substrates for inorganic fertilizer, may all enhance methane emission from flooded rice fields. Thus, there is a need for research on interactions of rice cultural practices and technologies and methane emission to determine modifications and strategies that will reduce emission while maintaining high and sustainable rice yields. Increased ride production and food security, sustaining soil and water resources, increasing income, and reducing rural unemployment are issues of high priority to rice consuming developing countries. Thus, agricultural research systems of rice growing countries in the developing world have not placed high priority on the question of methane emission from flooded rice fields. To address this issue, UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

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Description of project

Project activities will include: (a) measuring methane fluxes at keysites of major flooded rice ecosystems (irrigated rice, rainfed ride, deepwater and tidal rice) in collaboration with China, India, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand; (b) providing better knowledge on processes that control methane fluxes from flooded rice in order to develop effective mitigation technologies and provide options for local consideration; (c) investigation of current rice technologies and practices that promote or mitigate methane emission in major rice ecosystems; (d) evaluation of soil; processes that control methane fluxes (production and disappearances) in rice fields; (e) enabling rice-growing developing countries to benefit from external support and technical collaboration in addressing issues surrounding methane emission from flooded rice soils; (f) training scientists of collaborating countries in measurement techniques of methane fluxes in rice fields and in analyses of the soil-floodwater-plant complex; (g) providing complete methane flux measurement system and accompanying kit for soil and water analyses to each research site; and (h) reviewing experiments and sharing experiences among participating scientists at annual planning workshops and visits to research sites.

As a result of the project, national programmes in five major rice growing countries in the developing world will have their own reliable data on methane fluxes from rice fields. National programmes will have explored the effects of current major cultivation practices on methane emission and may have tested some mitigation technologies. Reliable methane-emission rates for major rice ecosystems will also allow better global and regional estimates of annual fluxes of methane from rice fields. Finally, this effort will contribute to an increased awareness by decision makers, administrators and the public on causes, extent and mitigation options of methane emission from rice fields.

Inputs

UNDP funds will be used for five collaborating countries for equipment, research costs and salaries, training, conferences and consultancies.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	2 061 400
Training	470 600
Equipment	1 468 000
Miscellaneous	1 000 000
Total	5 000 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A GLOBAL PROJECT
(GLO/91/016) - Biotechnology Assisted Breeding as a Tool to Reduce Pesticide Use in Potato Production (CIP)

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	29 January 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$4 675 000
Source of funds:	Global IPF

Project background

The potato is the fourth major basic food crop in the world. It is grown in 94 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, producing over 67.5 million tons of food annually on about 5.7 million hectares. Production is rapidly expanding in most of these countries. Potato production in the developing world is constrained by a variety of physical and biological stresses., It is attached by more than 250 diseases and pests and is the heaviest user of synthetic chemical pesticides of all food crops. Farmers often protect their crop by routinely using synthetic chemical pesticides on a calendar basis.

In many developing countries, both women and men do potato cultivation, including spraying of synthetic chemicals and risking exposure to toxic pesticides. Furthermore, chemical dusting or spraying to protect potatoes in storage against pests such as tuber moth introduces synthetic chemicals into the diets of many households. The World Health Organization estimates that synthetic chemical pesticides poison three million people each year. One in fourteen dies. There is also much documentation that chemical pesticide contamination from cultivated crop lands is accumulating in groundwater, rivers and streams.

Description of project

A primary objective of the project is to incorporate resistance to major diseases and pests into agronomically desirable varieties. However, while conventional breeding can rapidly incorporate resistance that is governed by single gene, resistance that is controlled by several genes is much more difficult to incorporate. Thus, the use of advanced breeding techniques (tissue culture and RFLP mapping in particular) is essential to accelerate breeding for resistance to serious insect pests and diseases.

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

The proposed research will focus on two genetic traits which will reduce the need and use of synthetic chemical pesticides: (1) late blight resistance; and (2) glandular trichomes. The former will provide a long-term protection against one of the most serious and economically important fungal diseases of the potato. The latter will provide broad-spectrum resistance to major insect pests and vectors of major diseases. Conventional breeding for both traits has produced promising breeding populations; and the entire process can now be rapidly advanced with the new breeding techniques.

Institutions in developing countries will participate in the proposed collaborative research for potato improvement. The Institute of Biotechnology and Microbiology in the Philippines, the Instituto de Biologia Molecular-INTA in Argentina, and other laboratories and scientists in the UNDP Latin American Biotechnology Network will contribute to the project. CIP will also collaborate with the Scottish Crop Research Institute and the Research Institute for Plant Protection (IPO) of the Netherlands to gain appropriate advanced knowledge on RFLP's and its application to [potatoes. Cornell University (USA) will assist in the cryogenic preservation of potato genotypes in order to provide long-term storage. Training of NARS scientists will be conducted on restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) technology, tissue culture, breeding, germplasm exchange and testing through individual training, group courses, meetings and workshops. These advanced technologies will be available to interested NARS potato improvement programmes through the regional programme network.

Inputs

UNDP contribution will be used for training of developing country scientists and technicians, for technical sub-contracts to developed and developing country institutes in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States, the Philippines, Argentina and others in the Latin American Biotechnology Network and for support of research activities.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 044 000
Research	2 509 000
Training	720 000
Equipment	202 000
Direct cost*	200 000
Total	4 675 000

* For external review, end of project evaluation and consultation with interested developing country national programmes and FAP.

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A GLOBAL PROJECT
(GLO/91/014) - Reducing Pesticide Use for Maize by Improved Insect Resistance Based on Bacillus Thuringiensis Toxin Genes (CIMMYT)

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	29 January 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$6 250 000
Source of funds:	Global IPF

Project background

Maize is a staple cereal for people throughout the world and ranks third in importance after wheat and rice in annual production. Data on 29 major maize producing countries of the developing world indicate that 55 percent of the total area is seriously affected by insect pests. Field and storage pests typically cause losses of 20 percent or more in developing countries. Global chemical control of maize insect pests is estimated to cost more than (US) $3 billion per year.

Synthetic chemical control of insects is a threat to human health and the environment. Thus, there is a growing awareness of the potential hazards associated with the formulation, manufacture, transport, mixing, application and disposal of synthetic chemical pesticides, and agreement on the need for alternative control technologies.

Private companies in the industrialized world have invested millions to develop genetic engineering techniques for temperate maize improvement. These recent advances in biotechnology will expand the pool of genes available to temperate maize breeders. However, realizing the promise of this technology in tropical maize in developing countries implies a sizable resource investment. Furthermore, collaborative research involving both public and private sector entities is required.

Description of project

The goal of this project is to transform tropical maize in order to increase sustainable production and significantly reduce the need for synthetic chemical pesticides in the developing world. The project will use advanced technology from public and private sources to generate tropical maize germplasm that has enhanced and durable resistance to major insect pests of maize and to provide the improved germplasm to breeders and farmers in developing countries. The strategy will be to strengthen the resistance genes already available from various maize sources by the addition of genes from the soil bacterium Bacillus Thuringiensis (B.T.).

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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CIMMYT will enter into arrangements with individual collaborators based on research results, performance, new developments in biotechnology, and within the national guidelines and regulations for the development, testing and release of the products of genetic engineering. Certain advanced laboratories in developing country programmes will assist CIMMYT, such as the National Maize and Sorghum Research Centre (CNPMS) of the Brazillian Agricultural Research Enterprise (EMBRAPA) and the Centre for Research and Advanced Studies (CINVESTAV) of the Mexican National Polytechnic Institute and CIRAD (France). In addition, the private sector will participate.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) identify at least three B. thuringiensis (B.T.) strains that harbour endotoxin genes with effective insecticide action against the major lepidopteran insect pests of tropical maize; (b) identify, characterize and isolate the genes encoding specific B.t. crystal proteins with high levels of toxicity for maize insect pests; (c) prepare gene constructs that allow the expression of crystal protein genes in transgenic maize; and (e) introduce and express the B.t. genes in tropical maize plants.

It is expected that, by the end of the project CIMMYT will have fertile maize plants that contain genes encoding the endotoxin of Bacillus thuringiensis and which express sufficient levels of this protein to confer significant resistance to the major lepidopteran insect pests of tropical maize. A project oversight committee will be appointed that will include UNDP and invited outside consultants (expert on biotechnology, environmental regulations, R&D management). The Committee will be appointed by CIMMYT in consultation with the Administrator of UNDP; and the group will meet annually to review and approve the research plans for the following year. Specific review and approval recommendations of all sub-contracts by the oversight committee is also envisioned.

Inputs

UNDP contribution will be used for supporting collaborative efforts with public institutions in Mexico and Brazil and with private biotechnology companies. CIMMYT will direct and coordinate the project with the assistance of an international oversight committee.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 672 000
Research	3 459 000
Equipment	480 000
Miscellaneous	389 000
Direct cost*	250 000
Total	6 250 000

* The UNDP direct costs will be used in monitoring the progress of the collaborative effort and an end of project evaluation. In addition, it is anticipated that other countries, donors and institutions may wish to associate themselves with the project or initiate parallel efforts, and informal consultations and workshops area anticipated.

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A GLOBAL PROJECT
(GLO/90/016) - Genetic Improvement of
Farmed Tilapia

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	29 January 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$4 822 700
Source of funds:	IPF

Project background

The problem of protein malnutrition among disadvantaged populations of the developing world is increasing, especially due to increased scarcity and high cost of animal protein sources. Fish already provides the primary source of animal protein for over one billion in many developing countries and contributes substantially to national economies. Increased production of fish through aquaculture will be one of the major sources of protein to supply the ever increasing world population.

Tropical aquaculture species, such as carps and tilapias, which form the mainstay of small-scale enterprises for many resource-poor farmers in the developing world, possess the ability to convert natural feed sources into high quality protein. For tilapias, conservative estimates of the levels of genetic gains that can be readily achieved through selection are in the order of 8-16 percent per year, much greater than have been possible in terrestrial; agriculture.

The International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) has given a high priority to achieving increased food production and income by and for low-income small-scale producers. The first priority in this research theme is tilapia, which forms the mainstay of small-scale aquaculture for many resource-poor farmers. The research thrust is to develop methodologies and policy guidelines that will be applied to a wide range of finfish species in national breeding programs, notably carps and other indigenous species.

Description of project

The project will focus on four key areas: (a) the selection and dissemination of improved breeds; (b) the investigation of genetic traits leading to efficient breeding and selection programmes; (c) the documentation and collection of promising strains and (d) strengthening the capacity of national institutions to carry out selection work and develop breeding programmes.

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

Inputs

UNDP contribution will; be used for supporting ICLARM, three collaborating organizations and outreach to other organizations.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 982 700
Research costs	904 600
Equipment	508 400
Training	867 000
Collaborative studies	210 000
Direct costs	350 000
Total	4 822 700

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
AFGHANISTAN

IPF: (1987-91) $60 400 000

(AFG/91/007) - UN Data-Base and Documentation for Afghanistan
(UNIDATA - Phase II)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	29 January 1992	
Expected duration:	Two years	
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$697 500	Source of funds: IPF
Third-party costsharing:	$254 000	Source of funds: UNOCA/ Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund
Total UNDP budget:	$951 500	

Project background

The first phase of the UNIDATA project (AFG/88/002) started in September 1989 following the appointment of the Co-ordinator for the United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan (UNOCA) in 1988. The project's basic objective was to assist in the planning and formulation of rehabilitation activities in the context of the expected political settlement and the large-scale repatriation of millions of Afghan refugees. Unfortunately, in the absence of a settlement, no such large-scale repatriation took place. Furthermore, the project's central office, located in Geneva, had difficulties supervising the implementation of project activities through field offices located in Tehran, Islamabad, Quetta, Peshawar, Kabul and Mazar.

The July 1991 evaluation of the first phase of the project recommended the funding of a better focussed second phase which could respond more effectively to the needs for socio-economic data required for the formulation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes for Afghanistan. The proposed project AFG/91/007 will therefore replace AFG/88/002 which is scheduled to terminate in March 1992.

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to establish an information system capable of collecting, analysing, updating and disseminating data relevant to the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. The project will complete activities which could not be completed under AFG/88/002: mainly the task of data collection and completion of socio-economic profiles of the remaining 21 provinces in Afghanistan, completion of a macro-level data-base on the key sectors of Afghan economy and the establishment of a reference/ documentation unit on Afghanistan.

In addition, the proposed project will establish a methodology to update the sectoral data/information, and will provide technical support to Operation Salam as well as data/information and data processing backstopping services to UN agencies, NGOs and bilateral donors providing assistance to Afghanistan. The proposed project will, therefore, provide information and services essential for the formulation of present and future reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes for Afghanistan.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 work-months for a CTA expert in data collection and analysis, 48 work-months of UNV specialists in computer programming and information management, and six work-months of consultancies in data/information analysis and presentation; local personnel; a subcontract for documentation services through Pakistan-based NGOs; and miscellaneous costs. UNOCA will fund two programme officers (24 work-months), who will be located at the UNOCA offices in Geneva and Islamabad. Local personnel and associated cost of these two liaison offices will also be funded by UNOCA.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	515 500
Subcontract	25 000
Training	50 000
Equipment	50 000
Miscellaneous	57 000
Total	697 500

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BENIN

IPF: (1992-96) $32 500 000

(BEN/88/C03) - Improvement of Living Conditions in the Aquégués Lakeside Sous-préfecture

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	29 January 1992
Expected duration:	Six years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning and Economic Reconstruction
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$4 191 600 Source of funds: General Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 010 400 Source of funds: IPF
World Food Programme:	$ 370 400
Government cost sharing:	$ 54 600
Total budget:	$5 627 000

Project background

Since 1983, the Government of Bénin has been experiencing financial and economic setbacks characterized by a low economic growth rate and serious budgetary imbalances. To redress this situation, the Government has started to implement, with the help of the IMF and the World Bank, a financial and structural adjustment programme covering the period 1989-1992. This programme aims to: (i) raise the level of the country's economic growth to a projected 2.5 percent in 1991, 3.5 percent in 1992 and 4 percent in 1993-1994; and (ii) contribute to a return to a fiscal and current account balances.

Within the framework of the above-mentioned adjustment programme, the Government designed a "Social Dimension of Adjustment" Programme (SDA) to minimize the burden of the economic adjustment programme on the poorest segment of the population. This programme focuses on the rehabilitation of social infrastructure and the minimizing of the number of jobs lost as a result of the economic adjustment. The current project in the administrative unit (sous-préfecture and by assisting the population to better manage and exploit their natural resources. This project will further complement the actions taken by the Government of Bénin with the assistance of UNDP to improve rural infrastructure within the framework of the "PASU" (Urgent Social Action Programme). The proposed project will also complement other projects located in the same area financed by GTZ, CCCE, EDF and WFP in the following sectors: water supply, fisheries, basic health and primary education The project will be located in a remote area in the southwest of Bénin, alongside the Ouémé river in the administrative district of the Aguégués which includes 21 villages surrounded by lakes and swamps. The area is inundated most of the time as a result of tides and floods caused by rains.

Description of project

The overall objective of this project is to assist the Government in the implementation of its "Social Dimension Adjustment Programme" which seeks to address the needs and concerns of the poorest segment of the population likely to be adversely affected by the economic

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adjustment programme. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) improve the living conditions of the rural population in the administrative district (sous-préfecture) of the Aguégués by helping them meet their immediate needs in transportation and basic social infrastructure; (b) provide the population of the Aguégués with the mechanisms and the necessary means to create the conditions for the long-term economic development of their district and protect the environment; (c) contribute to the construction of three dikes and a wharf to facilitate access to and from the villages of the Aguégués area which are inundated during most part of the year; (d) improve the social infrastructures in this area by building/rehabilitating schools, health centres and, offices and limited housing for Government employees; and (e) build on the success achieved by GTZ in the afforestation of mangrove swamps to gradually assist the population of the Aguégués to reconstitute an appropriate ecosystem. An equipment Fund will be established to: (i) assist the fishermen to increase their revenue through the introduction of improved production techniques and a credit facility; (ii) improve the marketing and distribution of fish and shell-fish through the construction of improved sales points and the setting up of a credit facility; (iii) increase agricultural and livestock production through the establishment of a credit facility for farmers and livestock owners, the provision of technical advice, the financing of research activities and the introduction of improved production practices; and (iv) promote a tourism industry through: (a) sensitization of the population on the income generating potential of this activity; (b) studies to identify attractive animal species and plants in the Aguégués area; (c) establishment of a development plan for mangrove swamps as potential tourist attractions; and (d) the setting up of an investment fund for the execution of the identified activities.

Inputs

UNCDF will finance the construction of dikes and wharf, the construction/rehabilitation of various basic infrastructures, a socio-economic study, the reconstitution of the ecosystem, the improvement of the exploitation of the lakes' fishing resources, improvement of agricultural and livestock production promotion of tourism, and such project-related equipments and services as ferries, vehicles and their maintenance and office materials and equipment. It will also finance the formulation, follow-up and supervisory missions, contingencies, support and agency costs.

UNDP will cover the costs of international and national personnel, international travel and in-country mission costs, training and sensitization, report costs, equipment, and miscellaneous costs.

The Government will cover the costs of salaries of national counterparts.

World Food Programme will provide food for the inhabitants of Aguégués who will participate in the project activities and for the school children.

Financial data

$

	UNCDF	UNDP	WFP	GOVT.
Missions	137 000			
Opening up of sub-Prefecture	600 000			
Infrastructure	2 703 000		370 400	54 600
Reconstitution of ecosystem	35 000	31 400		
Improv. of Exploit. of water resources	191 000			
Livestock & agriculture	42 000			
Promotion of tourism	56 000	22 000		
Project unit	79 000	909 000		
Contingencies	192 000	48 000		
Support Cost	115 000			
Agency Cost	41 600			
Total	4 191 600	1 010 400	370 400	54 600